

**NSF certification**

Drinking Water Branch

(317) 232-8603 • (800) 451-6027

[www.idem.IN.gov](http://www.idem.IN.gov)

100 N. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46204

**NSF/ANSI/CAN Certification**

Indiana Administrative Code (IAC) found at 327 IAC 8-1-2, states in substance, that all direct additives in public drinking water systems shall be certified for conformance to American National Standards Institute (NSF/ANSI/CAN International (NSF) Standard 60. Further that indirect additives in public drinking water systems shall be certified for conformance to NSF/ANSI International Standard 61. All public drinking water systems must demonstrate certification of direct additives and indirect additives required by subsections (b) and (c) of the rule when inspected by the commissioner.

What should I look for to verify that a received chemical is certified to NSF/ANSI/CAN 60?

The company name and product name as shown in the NSF/ANSI/CAN 60 certification listings, and facility designation (city, state/ province/country or unique facility identification number) all should be shown on the product label or on accompanying documentation for bulk shipments. In addition, a certification mark and the product's maximum use level (MUL) are required to be on the product label or other accompanying documentation provided with the delivered product.

End users should check to ensure that the received chemicals arrive in properly sealed containers (including railcars, tank trucks, totes, and drums) that are sourced directly from a company and facility that appears in the NSF/ANSI/CAN 60 listings.

If the product is repackaged off site from the original certified production location, the repackager must carry their own certification. The repackager cannot carry forward a supplier company's certification. This is directly related to the NSF certification requirements over the quality control of the product once it is opened, handled, repackaged, etc. However, a product can be warehoused off site from the original certified production location if it remains in its original sealed container and is not opened and repackaged. The certification requirement then is that the original certified company's information must remain on the package so in that manner it can be traced back to the original certified manufacturer's certification.

According to NSF publication Municipal Water Matters 30 Year Anniversary edition, for a treatment chemical to be considered NSF certified upon arrival, the delivered product must have been inspected and evaluated at all points in the supply chain prior to reaching the utility/end user site. Therefore, the NSF/ANSI 60 certification of a certified chemical ends (is voided) when it is repackaged, diluted, transferred between containers, blended, reacted, or otherwise handled subsequent to shipment from the certified manufacturer's location. A distributor of chemicals (originating from NSF/ANSI 60 certified source products) may apply for and obtain a separate NSF/ANSI 60 certification through NSF. The chemical distribution location will receive site audits by NSF as well as testing of at least one representative product sample to the requirements of NSF/ANSI 60. The site audits and product testing are conducted prior to certification and on an annual basis after certification is granted. These monitoring activities are conducted to ensure that chemical products are protected from contamination during transport and deliver to the water utility/end user site.

NSF/ANSI/CAN 60 certification policies regarding Dual Labeling and Private Labeling of products:

### **Dual Labeling-**

If an NSF/ANSI/CAN 60 certified product carries a distributor/reseller's company and/or product name on the package in addition to the certified company's name, and that packaging was done by the original NSF certified manufacturer at the authorized certified production location, the product may retain the original manufacturer's certification. This dual labeled product must have the original certified company's information and product designation/names on the product label (or accompanying documentation for bulk shipments). A distributor company cannot buy a product and relabel or repackage it themselves off site from the original certified production location and retain the NSF certification of the original certified manufacturer.

### **Private Labeling/Relabeling-**

If an NSF/ANSI 60 certified product is relabeled with a separate company and/or product name (from the company/product name shown in the original manufacturer's certification/Listing), the original certification of the product is voided. Certification of the relabeled product may be obtained under one of the following options:

- a.) If the private labeling/relabeling (for the distributor) takes place at the original certified manufacturer's location, NSF offers a streamlined certification option entitled the Another Name For (ANF) option, for certification of private label products through agreement between the certified manufacturer, the distributor/private label company, and NSF. Under this option, the distributor company and product name(s) can appear separately in the Listings database. Product label compliance is monitored through the annual NSF/ANSI/CAN 60 monitoring audits/ inspections of the original certified manufacturer's location.
- b.) If the private labeling/relabeling (for the distributor) takes place at the distributor's location (off site from the original certified manufacturer's location), then a separate certification (with site audits of the distributor location) in order for the relabeled product to achieve NSF/ANSI 60 certification.

For any questions as to whether the product that your utility receives is in compliance with the NSF/ANSI/CAN 60 certification requirements, it is recommended that you contact your supplier and have them contact their NSF account manager to ensure that the product-meets NSF standards and can be used at a public water supply and conform to 327 IAC 8. A listing of certified products and systems certified by NSF can be accessed at [Certified Products and Systems | NSF](#). The general listing for NSF is <https://www.nsf.org/>.

### **327 IAC 8-1-2 Drinking water direct additives and indirect additives; certification requirements**

(b) All direct additives in public water systems shall be certified for conformance to American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International Standard 60, NSF Listings, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals-Health Effects. All public water systems must compile and maintain on file for inspection by the commissioner a list of all direct additives used that come into contact with the drinking water. This list must contain the name, the description, and the manufacturer of the product and whether the direct additive is certified under this section. The list must be maintained as long as the direct additives are used by the public water system.

(c) The following new or modified indirect additives in public water systems shall be certified for conformance to American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International Standard 61, Drinking Water System Components-Health Effects, except Section 9, Mechanical Plumbing Product:

- (1) All indirect additives found in finished water storage facilities, including lubricants, tank coatings, paints, and epoxies.

- (2) All indirect additives between all entry points to the distribution system and the premises of the consumer.
- (3) All filter and membrane media.
- (4) All indirect additives that are classified in a category of indirect additives for which American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International Standard 61 is available.

(d) All public water systems must demonstrate certification of direct additives and indirect additives required by subsections (b) and (c) when inspected by the commissioner.

Questions regarding this topic can be directed to Lucio Ternieden at [LTERNIED@idem.in.gov](mailto:LTERNIED@idem.in.gov).